fifths. The "Gastwirthe" decided unanimously that the Pilsen brewery ought to

the consumer; the committee also reported

that they said that they were Austrian

subjects and didn't see why they should

pay for a German fleet, but this story the

Pilsen people deny. At any rate the "Gast-

wirthe" held another excited meeting.

at which much was said about Czechish

insolence and mockery of the Germans

that to speak contemptuously of a fleet

tax was an insult to the Germans and their

of German affairs." They decided that

of price and to be jeered at into the bar-

gain." Honest German imitations of Pil-

sener should be substituted and in this

way their custom taken away from the

shameless Czechs. Overmuch wrath it

would seem at two undeniable statements

of fact, namely, that the Germans ought to

pay for their own navy, and that an excise

Undismayed by these attacks, however,

the Pilsener people have presented their

side of the case in an amusing advertise-

ment in the Berlin Börsencourier. They

deny having made the offensive statements

imputed to them, and proceed to deliver

the Czechish or German equivalent for a

beers serves to procure for the Empire

the means to increase its fleet. The reso-

lution of the Verein der Berliner Gastwirthe

to do away so far as possible with Pilsener

beer is therefore directly intended to de-

crease the Empire's receipts from the beer

tax and consequently will result in putting

hindrances in the way of carrying out the

financial part of the Navy bill. We trust

therefore that the public which knows

the excellent savor of Pilsener beer, like-

wise recognizing the patriotic significance

of the tax made necessary by the increase

of the fleet, will remain true to that beer

and continue to prefer it to other beers

The logic of the situation seems to be

with the Pilsener company. It holds the beer

too, for which Germany thirsteth. No doubt

however, the matter will continue to be

fought out, with much pouring out of beer,

at "Kneipen" and "Sommerfrische" through

out the Fatherland while the weather keeps

hot. The destination of the odd five pfen-

nigs is now clearly known. Every loyal

subject of the Kaiser, though he may never

hope to see the sea, will feel that every

extra glass of Pilsener he puts away will

The South and Expansion.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, a

loses no opportunity of scoffing at "the

foolish and fatuous plank declaring im-

perialism to be the paramount issue."

With these words of truth and soberness it

knocks down the Bryanite scarecrow and

sets forth the necessity of the Asiatic mar-

"There is no such thing as imperialism contem

pansion is an accomplished fact; talk of imperialism

paramount issue any more than an elephant can be

made an eel by writing on its trunk: 'This is an eel.

Tennessee's coal, fron and cotton must find a market

in the Orient, and the people should be educated up to

the point where they can see the utility and benefits

The Southern people need no great

amount of persuasion to convince them

that they will be benefited by expansion

The benefit is obvious enough, and they

are expansionists by inheritance. If the

Philippines had come into the possession

of the United States under a Democratic

Administration, hardly a voice against

expansion would have been heard among

the Southern Democrats. Against its

judgment, its instinct, and its interest, the

South is dragged into opposing a policy

thoroughly consonant with Democratic

principle and action before Bryanity set

in. Old habit and prejudice and the magic

of the Democratic name, which is now

made to cover a multitude of sins against

the traditional tenets of Democracy, keep

most of the Southern people in line with

the wild-snorting cranks and radicals of

Populism: and the essentially conservative

South is the unwilling and disgusted part-

ner of Socialists and topsy-turvy spouters.

But there is much restlessness and kick-

ing, and it takes a good deal of lashing into

fury about the negro question, a deal of

dust and sputter, to make the prosperous

and progressive South forget Democratic

The South, or most of it, is formally for

BRYAN. It swallows, but scarcely tries

to hide its wry face. The election of

Mckinley and Roosevelt will please

a great many men in the South who prefer

Director Sheng is a high-class gentleman. - Minis-ter WU.

So the American people are beginning to

The sliver issue can't be made inconspicuous whill BRYAN is a candidate for President. -Boson

"It never done no good to me,

But I can't drop it if I tried.

the prospect, Col. BRYAN might say:

common in Kansas. Crops beat Pops.

At the coming election probably more than millions and a half of men will cast their first you a President.—Albany Argue.

opposition, a party of boohoo and bugaboo!

His Chance.

hind that tree for ? The enemy is flying.

been waiting for; I'm a first-class wing shot.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Officer (to straggler)-What are you standing be

Straggler-Hurrah! That's just the opportunity I've

Not by a long shot. Considering the past and

McKinley and Roosevelt clubs with Populists

in their membership seem to be becoming

How attractive to generous and hopeful

young men must be a party of mere drag and

history and its own advantage.

business to Bryanism.

suspect,

is arrant nonsense, and nonsense cannot be made

plated by any party. Legitimate and necessary ex

kets to the South:

lp speed on the Kaiser's fleet

brewed in imitation of it."

duty is always paid by the consumer.

Pilsen beer gradually.



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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Vast Difference Between the Negroes and the Filipinos.

Our esteemed Democratic contemporary of the South, the Macon Telegraph, makes a clean breast of it. "The Kansas City platform," it says, " declares that imperialism is the paramount issue—the Republic against the Empire." But, unable to blind its eyes to the Democratic party's imperialistic policy of negro disfranchisement, our contemporary speaks its mind:

"Our platform declares that imperialism is the great the eampaign, yet in our own hearts we know it is our desire and determination to govern the negroes outside of the Constitution, just as the Indians, the Kanakas and the Filipinos are being governed outside of the Constitution. We can afford to e consistent in some things-consistent in that which makes no other pretext than to confess our dhesion to the imperialistic doctrine which declares that we will govern all off-colored races wherever the flag floats outside of the Constitution—the negro, the Indian, the Kanaka and the Filipino."

The right and power of the United States Congress to govern the Indians " outside of the Constitution " has never been questioned since the foundation of the country. The power so to govern the people of the Territories and of all "territory belonging to the United States," whether they be in New Mexico, Alaska, Hawaii or Luzon, is not seriously debatable. But between the government of such people without their consent, for which the Republican party is now immediately responsible, and the "government without consent" which the Democratic party seeks to establish in its great stronghold of the South, there is a striking difference.

The Indians, the Kanakas and the Filipinos have never received the right of suffrage. The negroes are full American citizens and have voted for more than thirty years. In that time the black race has been responsible for no crime against the franchise, no despotic overturning of the popular will, no debasement of the courts, no governmental wrong.

There is a still more radical difference between the Filipinos, for whom BRYAN and his people lash themselves into indignation, and the American negroes, from whom the Bryanites seek to take away the right of self-government. The negroes represent no danger to United States sovereignty. The Filipinos, or the Aguinaldists, are in bloody and vindictive insurrection, denying American authority and killing the men sent to uphold it.

Must the negroes revolt against the Stars and Stripes in order to win the Bryanites'

Queer Business for the Municipal

Accountants. The city of New York requires many thousand pounds of cement for its various public works, such as roadway foundations, bridge towers, aqueduct walls, water culverts, sewers, subways and wharfs, and municipal buildings. It expends for cement several million dollars annually. There are two kinds of cement in general use among contractors, Portland and Rosendale. The former is usually imported, and the latter is a New York State product. As to the qualities of durability, cost, serviceableness and strength as between Portland and Rosendale cements, the opinions of experts differ. In the making of specifications for the use of cement by the city departments, Highways, Water Supply, Bridges, the Board of Education, the Aqueduct Board, the Fire Department and others, it is customary either to specify the sort of cement used, or to leave the choice to the successful bidder, under restrictions designed to secure for the city the most desirable results. No single department has, heretofore, assumed to pass in a general way upon the comparative merits of any cement, except as the exigencies of the particular work to be done demanded. One kind and quality is better sutted for one piece of work; another kind

and quality for another. But the sinecure Commissioners of Accounts, with a grotesque misconception of the duties devolving upon them as they are clearly prescribed in the Charter in Section 119, have recently projected themselves into the controversy through a report in which they assume to give a "Comparison between physical tests and chemical analysis of thirty-four samples of Portland

and Rosendale cements." The duties of the Commissioners of Accounts, as officially prescribed, are to examine into, and report upon, the bookkeeping transactions of the city They have, in fact, no more to do with the physical or chemical testing of cements than they have to do with the prognostications of the Weather Bureau or the operations of quarantine or lighthouses. It often happens that persons holding public sinecures occupy themselves with the creation of new duties. Upon this theory only can we explain the cement report of the Commissioners of Accounts, which appears to be a public document paid for at public expense but without any discernible public benefit in its publication. It is a rambling and muddy pamphlet, very technical and very unsatisfactory, as may be seen from the following extract:

"So much inert matter, chiefly carbonate of lime, destroys the balance of the active constituents, and while the total lime that enters into the active constituents may be sufficient to give a proper active in dex. there is only a part of such lime in such a condition as to properly combine with the silica and alumina and form of hydraulic mixture belonging to

them." This conclusion leads naturally up to what is called the Commissioners of Ac-

"The filtrate containing the lime was heated to in siplent bolling and, precipitated, allowed to stand over night and next day filtered off and ignited over a blast lamp to a constant weight. The magnesia was precipitated and ignited and weighed as pyrophosphate. The filtrate from the magnesia was concentrated to about 400 c. c., rendered slightly acid with HCl, and while hot precipitated with barium chloride and barium sulphate determined as usual This scheme admits of the determination of the insoluble residue, soluble siitea, aiumina and ferrie

oxides, lime, magnesta and sulphuric oxide." The maintenance of the Department of

have quoted constitute a very poor return for the money expended. But such a report entirely outside of the province of accountants becomes even less justifiable when it is made to the neglect of more

serious duties. Quite recently there was an extensive defalcation of the sort which the Commissioners of Accounts are paid to prevent if possible by frequent examinations of the department books, these examinations being required to be made not less often than once in three months. In the case in point, it appears that several years had elapsed without any examination or scrutiny into the accounts of collections made in one of the most important bureaus of the city. That neglect is in no way atoned for by this unsolicited essay on filtrates, soluble silica, ferric oxides, barium chloride, and pyrophosphates.

The Commissioners of Accounts could reduce public taxes at least \$100,000 each year by discharging their employees and sticking to accounts and leaving engineering questions to those who are officially concerned with them.

Paternalism and Democracy.

There was a Democratic party once which believed that the least government was the best and thundered mightily against centralization and paternalism. There is a so-called Democratic party now which is soaked in paternalism and centralization. Read these pieces of the Kansas Democratic platform:

"We believe the first step in any efficient system o allway regulation is to secure publicity of railway affairs, and we therefore favor the creation of State officer, to be known as Railway Auditor, wit full powers to examine, check, duplicate and keep for public use, all books, records, papers and accounts o the rallway companies; and to be the public audito panies of the State. There should be created by law a public tribunal clothed with all the powers necessary for the complete and efficient regulation and control of the railways of the State in their relations to the public and to their agents, servants and employees and to all persons whomsover, and in all of their conduct and actions in the operation of their roads, and in the prosecution of their business in all things and at all times. Among the matters requir ing the special attention of the Legislature as relating to regulation and control of railways may be men tioned the fixing of passenger fares and freight rates. and the absolute prohibition of all discriminations as to either.

"Believing that the public health and the public convenience and interest would be best conserved by the public control of municipal utilities, we favor the public ownership of all such utilities as the best means of such control."

There's a fine anti-paternal Democracy for you! And the Democratic candidate for President proposes that there should be a Federal board with the power to give to a corporation chartered in a State a license to do business in the other States, and the power likewise to withhold such license.

Germany and China.

Let us assume, for the sake of argument, that the diplomatic representatives of all the treaty Powers, except Germany, are alive in Pekin and will be presently conveyed in safety to Tientsin. The fact remains that Baron von KETTELER, the German Minister, was murdered in the Chinese capital, and that his Emperor is determined to exact ample reparation for the outrage. Under the circumstances supposed, would Germany be left to seek single-handed the

redress which she demands? The murder of an Envoy is the worst crime known to international law. If the Pekin Government were capable of avowing such a crime and of refusing reparation, it would leserve to be denounced as an enemy of the human race, and to be placed under the ban by all the civilized Powers. It is certain, however, that the Pekin Government, whether personified in the Emperor KWANGsu, or in the Empress Dowager, or in Prince Tuan, who, according to a report of undisputed authenticity, was appointed head of the Tsung-li-Yamen not long before the outbreak of the Boxer rebellion, will express profound regret for the assassination of the German Minister, and will offer to make any reasonable reparation for its failure to protect him. It is concerning the sense of the word "reasonable" that Germany may differ from the other treaty Powers. No explicit declaration on the subject is known to have been made by the Emperor WIL-LIAM II., but the news from Berlin indicates that he will not be satisfied with a pecuniary indemnity, but will insist upon a cession of territory. It will then become incumbent upon the other Powers to consider the question whether the disavowed murder of an Envoy ought to be made the ground of the dismemberment of a nation.

At the first glance, no doubt, the question would be promptly answered by most readers in the negative, but there is something to be said upon the other side. The German Emperor may assert that a pecuniary indemnity, wrung as it would be from innocent taxpayers, would leave unpunished the authorities, who, if not chargeable with complicity in the murder of Baron von KETTELER, were at least guilty of negligence in failing to shield him from attack. It would thus afford no guarantee against a repetition of the crime. On the other hand, the exaction of a section of China's territory would expose the officials who complied with it to perpetual obloquy in the eyes of their countrymen, and their successors in office, anxious to avoid a similar fate, would studiously protect foreign Min-

isters from injury or insult. Suppose, however, that China, while offering a pecuniary indemnity, should decline to be dismembered, would any of the other treaty Powers support Germany in a war undertaken for the purpose of extorting a cession of territory? It is possible that the German Emperor could secure the Czar's cooperation, for Russia has a casus belli of her own, unless the Pekin Government disavows the attacks made on Russian frontier posts by Chinese commanders in Manchuria. Unquestionably, Russia covets the whole region between the Amur River and the Great Wall, and she now has a pretext for the duty was clearly aimed at it and one conquering it. Whether France would join speaker in the Reichstag advocated the Germany and Russia in a war acknowledged to be waged for the dismemberment of China is at least doubtful so long as M. pay for it. The duty puts Pilsener at a DELCASSE remains at the head of the French Foreign Office, and there he will remain until the reassembling of the French Parliament in the autumn, if not longer. The course pursued by M. DELCASSÉ would depend, to a very large extent, on the attitude assumed by the United States, Great

Britain and Japan. We may probably take for granted that the three Powers last named would not view with approval an attempt to punish China for the German Minister's assassination by it was likely that making the glasses smaller the mutilation of her territory. Should they jointly announce that they would not per- tomers. It came out though, during the mit such a proceeding, the German Em- discussion, that restaurants which provide peror would have to forego his purpose, Accounts costs the taxpayers of New York | for, as we have formerly pointed out, the | the legal beer glass, while the cafes follow-

Such reports as the one from which we United States and Japan in Far Eastern waters is indisputable.

Having refused, however, to countenance the dismemberment of China, it would become the duty of the three Powers named to see to it that ample pecuniary reparation was made to Germany for the murder of her Envoy, that all persons implicated in the crime should meet with condign punishment, and that adequate precautions should be taken against a repetition of the enormity. When the nature and extent of those precautions became the subject of discussion, the three Powers, acting as protectors of China's territorial integrity, and thus as- and a resolution was passed declaring suming a moral responsibility for her future conduct, would have to consider whether the proper guarantees can be afforded so Kaiser, and that the Gastwirthe therefore long as the Chinese capital remains in a send these gentlemen back to their bounds place so difficult of access as is Pekin. That | and deny that they have any understanding question bristles with difficulties, for, should the capital be removed to Nankin, which is they would not pay the duty themselves the city usually named as the alternative to and that the consumer must do it but being Pekin, it would be scarcely possible for the unable to agree as to whether the quantity reigning Manchu dynasty to maintain its of beer should remain the same and the price authority, and it would be probably super- be increased, or the beer be diminished seded by a native Chinese ruler, perhaps one of the survivors of the MINGS.

Of course, all of the treaty Powers have grave grounds of complaint against the Pekin Government, because they have been cut off for many weeks from communication with their legations at Pekin, and because many of their citizens and subjects engaged in missionary work or lawful commerce have been massacred. So far as our positive knowledge goes at the hour when we write, Germany and Japan occupy a different position, for the German Minister and the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation at Pekin have been killed. There is no reason to believe, however, that Japan intends to base a demand for the dismemberment of China on the murder at Pekin of one of her diplomatic representatives, and we presume that she may be counted on to protest against such a course on the part of Germany.

If these assumptions shall prove well founded, the Pekin Government will be held to a stern account for the murder of Baron VON KETTELER, but reparation will take the form of a large pecuniary indemnity, coupled with the punishment of every person who can be shown to have been implicated in the crime.

The Battle of Pilsener.

A world-shaking event is stirring Germany to its inmost depths. The passions it has aroused have already brought into question the foundations of economics, Germany's world policy, the Kaiser's new navy, race hatred between Germans and Czechs, and the higher ethics of patriotic beer drinking. The price of Pilsener beer was put up five pfennigs a half-litre glass on July 1, in Berlin and the Empire will follow suit.

At first glance it might seem as if there were beer enough in the Fatherland to make this of slight importance. To the beer student in this hot weather Germany is the paradise, the classic land of beer. Not only are the plain, nameless beers of the country excellent, but there is boundless opportunity for refining the beer taste in choicer brews. Every self-respecting town has its own beer specialty. At the proper season the Leipzig merchant walks through the Rosenthal to Gohlis to pour down "Gose," the student at Jena wanders to Lichtenhain and drinks its unripe beer out of wooden cans, the true Berliner buries his face in the bowl of "Weissbier," his "kühle Blonde" and the Braunschweiger has his "Mumme." Then there are the world-renowned beers whose fame has drowned all other distinctions of the place where they are made, Thüringen, Würzburg and Erlangen, Culmbach and Dortmund and Coburg, and the Mecca of all beer drinkers München, with its Pschorrbrāu and its Spatenbrāu and its Franziskaner and Augustiner and Kapuziner, and its holy Kaaba, the Hofbraukeller. They have spread the German name over the world and have conquered the Latin countries, in the shape, to be sure, of painfully small "bocks" and are making their way against the heavy ales and porter of

England. To the German good and plentiful beer s as necessary as the pure air of heaven; some travellers judge that he thinks it more necessary. He not only drinks if but he eats it, in his "Kaltschale" with bread crumbs and currents in summer and his Biersuppe "in winter. A paternal Government sees that he gets his beer unadulterated and in mugs marked "1/2 liter," and that the "Gastwirth" who transgresses the law is punished with fine or imprisonment in a "Gefängniss" if not a "Zuchthaus. From time immemorial, that is, from the beginning of the Empire, the price of plain beer has been 15 pfennigs a half-litre glass, that of the dark "bayerisch" beer 25 pfennigs and that of the famous brands 30 pfennigs

or 71/2 cents a mug. One superexcellent beer, however, there is which is not made in Germany. It is not even made by Germans, but it tastes good to Germans all the same. It is a light, pale, golden liquid with an aroma of the firs of the Bohemian forests whence it comes, and it is brewed at Pilsen. If FREDERICK the Great could have had his way, it would have been German long ago. No chauvinistic spirit, nevertheless, has prevented Germans from drinking the Bohemian Pilsener beer with pleasure and in quantities that approached the consumption of its Bavarian rivals. This also was sold for 30 pfennigs a glass.

This year, as is well known, allerhochst the Deutscher Kalser succeeded in convincing a rather stubborn Reichstag that large addition to the navy was needed if Germany was to be a world power, and, what is more, obtained a vote of money to build a part at least of the fleet be wanted. Among the items of new taxation devised by the Reichstag to raise the wind was a duty of 3 marks 40 pfennigs a hectolitre on imported beer. As the Pilsen beer of Bohemia is the chief foreign beer known in Germany, measure because the tax would fall only on well-to-do consumers who could afford to disadvantage with regard to German beers.

Hence a great "Bierskandal. The hotel and restaurant keepers of Berlin in their association, the Verein der Berliner Gastwirthe, debated what should be done in the matter. They agreed that they could not par the duty and sell Pilsener at the old price, there was too little profit in that; on the other hand, it seemed dangerous to raise the price to 35 pfennigs a glass as the consumption might fall off, and would be also objectionable to their cusmusic have already cut off one-fifth from about \$500 a day for every working day. naval preponderance of Great Britain, the ing the French fashions have cut off twoTHE CHINESE SITUATION

The latest despatches from China throw pay the duty, and a delegation was sent to no new light on the situation so far as the forcommunicate their decision. The brewery eign Ministers are concerned, the Chinese offipeople declined; they said that the duty cial assurances of their safety coming concurwas a tax for the fleet and should fall on rently with circumstantial details of their massacre. The latter, it may be remarked, have very much the appearance of being re echoes of the earlier stories; a report, however, brought from Pekin by a student, makes t appear that the Envoys were still alive on July 18. He tried to penetrate the Tartar City, in which the Legations are situated, but was refused admission. One thing be noted, which is that the place from which the Imperial edicts giving assurances of their safety are issued is not mentioned and that the Governor of Shantung is the authorized channel through whom all communications between the controlling authority and the outside world pass, the authorities steadily refusing to place foreign Governments in direct communication with their representatives. The military movements going on inside the Chinese zone are naturally very imperfectly

known, but it is believed that a large force is assembling at Yangtsun on the Peiho north of Tientsin at the point where the railway to Pekin crosses that river, and the road along and the old price retained, they left that the west bank crosses the railway. Yangtsur matter to each member's choice. The is therefore a point of considerable strategic result to the consumer apparently will be importance in the event of the cooperating diminished quantity and increased price. forces advancing along that line. According They also decided to boycott the real (echt) to the reports from other parts of China, the coast and river defences are being garrisoned The ultra-German press has taken the and placed in a condition to resist foreign attack, while the population in the interior matter up, and accepted the Gastwirth the Thibetan frontier is described as account of the incident. The Kölnische having risen against the foreigners. Among Zeitung fairly foams at the mouth; it dethe other countries taking steps to protect their clares that it would be an excellent thing interests in China is Portugal, which is sending if the Czech beer should disappear wholly out two regiments to its settlement of Macao. from Germany: it finds fault with the near the southern outlet of the Sikiang below mildness of the Gastwirth resolutions, Canton. The palace organ at Constantinople the Ikdam, has also ventured to suggest Turkish and wishes that they had hurled back their Czech beer at the Pilsen people. "German cooperation with the European Governments i beer drinkers should not allow themselves suppressing Chinese barbarities. The situation in Manchuria is still very disto be plundered by an unjustifiable increase

urbed. Large bodies of Chinese troops are said to be passing from the westward into the country south of Mergen on the Nonna, which is about one hundred and lifty miles southwest of Aigun on the Amur opposite Blagovestchensk; and a force of unknown strength is reported to have crossed the frontier into the Russian trans-Baikal territory and to have penetrated to within one hundred versts of Stretinsk on the southern bank of the Shilka, the head of the navigation of that river and the Amur. This is probably the force reported a few days ago to have reached Kailar south of the Manchurian railway line or the road going north to Zuruchaitu. The Russians should, however, have little difficulty in dealing with the troubles in their own sphere, their organization and resources being so much superior to that of the sockdologer: "The duty imposed on foreign Chinese. The point at which complications with another power might arise over disturbances in Manchuria is near the mouth of the Yalu River, and along the Corean frontier, and there conflicts are already reported to have

The forces at Taku and Tientsin will shortly be raised to about forty thousand strong by the arrival of the British contingent from India and American reenforcements, but it is not expected that an advance can be made under any circumstances before the middle of August. by which time new and important developments in the situation may be looked for

IN SOUTH APRICA.

The British advance under Lord Roberts against Gen. Botha reached Middelburg or Thursday. On the approach of the British the Boers are stated in the official report to have retired in great confusion, but their pur suit was prevented by the coming on of night and a terrible storm. One officer died from exposure and there was great mortality among the transport mules and oxen. The Boers are stated to have retired to Machadodorp where President Krüger, who is now at Bar berton in the mountains, had his headquarters

for some time. In the Free State Gen. De Wet is reported to be at Reitzburg, a short distance south of the Vaal where he is held by Gen. Broadwood. | the Judiciary Committee of the House on His second offer to surrender on conditions has like the first, been refused by Lord Roberts. His younger brother, however, has given himself up at Kroonstad. The appearances are that the Democratic journal free from Bryanity, resistance in the Free State is near its and the burghers in the mountains south of Bethlehem having only one outlet by which they can escape to Harrismith close to the Drakensberg. Gen. Methuen has been forced to fall back on the Potchefstroom-Krügersdorp railway to replenish his supplies; and the rail way communication with Natal from Pretoria was opened on Thursday. Lord Roberts has now two different bases from which to draw his stores. The British Government seems to anticipate an early end to the war, although it continues sending out reënforcements to South Africa.

His Watch Melted in His Pocket.

From the Philadelphia Record. HAGERSTOWN, Md. July 25 .- Lightning this vening struck the home of William H. White, clored, and instantly killed White, who was closing second-story window. The house was set on fire but the blaze was extinguished before serious damag was done. White's clothes were torn from his body and a silver watch was melted in his pocket.

The Shirt Waist Man.

Behold me.

Coatless and cool;

I am the shirt waist man And if I don't Take the rag off the bush I take the coat Off my back And fling it In the face of conventionality What do I care If Fashion Piles the perspiration Up knee deep On the backs Of coated men? It doesn't monkey with me. For I yank off my coat And Fashion Chases itself out of my Neighborhood, And leaves me As a cucumber. Of course, My shirt waist Isn't cut according To the pattern Of the lady shirt water And it lacks Fluff and puff And furbelow And has a Superfluity of narrative Perhaps, But It gets there Just the same, And I am comfortable While those. Coated with conventionality Sweat and swear And kick holes In the Weather Bureau And lose their tempers In an overflow of temperature he shirt walst man Isn't a recognized institution Just yet. But he's the coming man And the hot weather Brings him out As it does the tassels On a field of corn, And soon the streets 'till blossom with him, Not altogether a thing of beauty. But verily a foy During the heated term. That's me. The shirt waist man, And as long As I keep cool

Conventionality

May go to thunder.

GOD AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Denunciation of the Attempt to Introduce Religious Bellef Into the Constitution. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Rev. James M. Boddy says in his letter in THE SUN o-day on "God and the Constitution:" Now, unless a man has mental myopla, he should

know that a Constitutional recognition of Delty does not necessarily imply the recognition of the Church. Nor does the recognition of the Deity imply a recognition of the creeds of the Christian Church. I presume the reverend gentleman cannot magine himself as suffering from "mental

myopia" in the slightest degree, and his line of easoning might "deceive even the very elect," providing they were as i'l-informed as he seems to be concerning the actual words these Constitution tinkers wish to insert therein, which are the bracketed ones:

We, the people of the United States [acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power and authority in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler of nations, and His resealed will as of supreme authority in civil affairs) &c.

Now, right here in these last words is "the igger in the woodpile" concealed. A constioutlonal adoption of them would have precisely the effect of "the recognition of the creeds of the Christian Church" and the destruction of religious liberty in our land. Every intelligent and impartial thinker will readily perceive this fact at a glance. It is only the sufferers from 'mental myopia," whether ministers or laymen, who are so blind that they can't see or won't see the point. Those who claim to be the authorized inter-

reters of "His revealed will" are, and have been in all past generations, the makers of the creeds, whether Catholic or Protestant, and the statements of dogmatic theology contained in "Westminster Confession" or in the creed of the Catholic Church would become the standard by which to judge the "civil affairs" f our country and its people. Just think of it -if it is possible to think of an impossible thing. Here would be a union of Church and State with a vengeance; and, therefore, all the millions of Hebrews, Shakers, Quakers, Unitarians, Universalists, Spiritualists, Liberal Religionists of various cults. Freethinkers, &c., would be classed as "disbelievers" "hereties." Every one of these millions, because of his "heterodoxy." would become liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment, if such a fanatical law should be established by constitutional amendment; and thus they would be deprived of both civil and religious liberty at one fell swoop.

Singularly enough, the "mental myopia" that afflicts these misguided religious fanatics prevents their perceiving the force of that clause of the Constitution of the United States which is as follows: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the full exercise thereof; or abridging freedom of speech, or of the press."

Ye men and women of America who are patriotic and liberty loving, -ye who are intelligent and progressive enough to believe that every one should possess the inalienable right o worship God according to the dictates of his or her own conscience,-rise up, I pray you, in earnest protest against this reactionary movement on the part of religious intolerants. Let us all take our firm stand upon the high and broad platform of universal justice and perfect religious freedom, so wisely established by the noble, self-sacrificing, God-inspired men and women who founded our nation and its Government. Thus shall we prove ourselves worthy of the blessed heritage of civil and religious liberty which they bequeathed to us, and under which we have so abundantly prospered for more than one hundred years. BROOKLYN, July 24th.

The Proposed Amendment as Explained Befor the Judiclary Committee of the House. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Rev. James M. Boddy evidently does not know the history of the activity of the God-in-the-Constitution party, under the name of the National Reform Association, to put the Church into the Constitution, by making national recognition of the basis of the Church; that is, Jesus Christ and the Bible. Senator Frye and Representative Morse, in their respective chambers, were their representatives.

this subject. The proposed amendment acknowledged Almighty God as the source of all power and authority in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler of nations, and His revealed will as supreme authority in civil affairs. One of its advocates made what he called a clear statement of a clear question. thus:

The parties in this debate agree substantially in these two things: First that the Constitution is a secular document; and second, that the facts in our life are Christian; but the one party claims that a secular Constitution is right, and that it ought to remain so, and that all the facts in our national life should be brought down to it, viz., abolish Government chaplaincies, prayers in Congress, Bible in the schools, &c. The other party contend that every Christian feature shall be mainteined, and ask that the Constitution be amended so as to secure all such features.

The chairman of the committee brought this out even plainer by asking one of the Christian speakers what he meant by the revealed will of Jesus Christ. The speaker answered: "The Bible." Then this colloquy occurred:

The Chairman-Then you wish the Constitution recognize the Bible as supreme authority in ciraffairs, do you not?
Dr. McAllister—Ves, sir.

The amendment was opposed by the President of the American Secular Union and Freethought Federation, some individual Freethought Federation, some individual Free-thinkers and by the Spiritualists, the Seventh Day Adventists and a Jewish rabbi and a Unitarian preacher. It was their common agreement that the amendment not only put religion as a universal matter in the Constitu-tion, but it also put in a definite religion—the Christianity of Jesus Christ. By acknowledging Christ as the surremeruler of nations it threw out of court entirely the Jews and the Free-thinkers.

That the Rev. Mr. Boddy is very ill informed in this matter is not surprising, for very few new-papers have reported these hearings, or

That the Rev. Mr. Boddy is very in informed in this matter is not surprising, for very few new-papers have reported these hearings or printed the proposed amendments.

New York, July 24. E. M. MacDonald.

The Eighth Avenue Line

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the Eighth Avenue street car line, at all hours, the service is disgracefully insufficient. I live on Central Park West, and from one or other of two causes-the cars being overcrowded or the motorman refusing t stop on signal-I have about given up using the road altogether, preferring to walk some distance to the nearest elevated station, a task not agreeable in hot and most powerful friends of the Administra-

It is unnecessary to say anything on the subject of vercrowding, so apparent to all, further than that in the case of the Eighth Avenue line more than twice the number of cars could be run without the slightest inconvenience to the other travel. Many times when the motorman has refused to stop on signal I have looked up the avenue and found no car in signal, and this, too, in the business bours of the morning.

The practice of starting the car before a passenger has, in many cases, got both feet on it, is one that is a constant source of danger and annoyance to passengers. This and the refusal to stop on signal are has, in many cases, got both feet on it, is one that is a constant source of danger and annoyance to passengers. This and the refusal to ston on signal are the direct results of the necessity on the part of the moterman to "make time" in order to escape a fine or a warning. This savinantion was made to me by a communicative conductor. It is next to impossible to induce a motorman to stop for a passenger in the lower part of the town. Unless you are agile enough to run after a car and "catch on" at the risk of an accident you are certain to "zet left." Women are accident them appeal to collected at the street crossings to ald them in obtaining recognition from a conductor or motorman.

and them in obtaining recognition from a conductor or motorman.

Complaint to the company of these abuses is useless: you are not through an examination of the circumstances and told that the matter will be looked into, and here it ends. I have complained personally and by there many times but I have yet to find the slightest diminution of the abuses complained of.

I will make a suggestion that it carried out, would greatly tend to remedy many of the evils and indignities suffered by the community at the hands of the street car lines. The suggestion is that the gentlemen now engaged in amending the Charter of the city should provide for the appointment of an officer as Superintendent of Passenger Transportation within the city limits. This officer should be end used with ample power to compeline companies to perform their duties toward the public. He should be the person to have and punish by fine or otherwise complaints against employees. In fact, he should represent the nublic and insist upon it that in the management of the lines the public's right to safety, health and convenience should be made paramount to any other consideration.

New YORK, July 27.

Competitive Examination.

NEW YORK, July 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see many dailles from Philadelphia and New York, but, take hem al! in all. I like THE SUN the best. TRENTON, N. J., July 26. (Rev.) E. J. FOOTE. with numn'."

STRANGE PROGRESS OF GAELIC. Success of the Recent Attempt to Revive the Ancient Erse Tongue.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: "Will ! ever understand this extraordinary people' is the exclamation which the late Dion Bouckcault put into the mouth of one of the English Vicercys in Ireland. The present Lord Lieutenant might well quote Boucicault. To add to his difficulties, he has to deal with the Irish question, not alone in its purely political share, but in its present lingual form. About ten years ago the patriots of Hibernia undertook the amazing task of reviving the Gaelic tongue That certainly was an essentially Irish undertaking, but more startlingly Irish is the fact that their efforts, so far, have been singularly successful. To the superficial observer this achievement looks like an "advance backwards," because he has caught the ignorant notion that the Celtic language is merely the gibberish of semi-savages. But, no matter what he thinks, it is beyond dispute that the old tongue now wags more vigorously than it did twenty or thirty years ago. Far from being a semi-savage language, it is expressive, bright and musical, and its ancient manuscripts

bright and musical, and its ancient manuscripts are of incalculable advantage to the historiams and philologists of the world. Among the most enthusiastic Gaelic scholars is the German savant, Dr. Gustav Skrause, whose therough possession of Irish and of things Gaelic in general, revealed in his letter to the London branch of the Gaelic League the other day, astonished the members.

A movement was recently set on foot, supported by the Catholic hierarchy and the public schools it was opposed by the National Roard of Education, a purely British institution, formed long ago for the denationalization of the youth of Ireland and the destruction of the youth of Ireland and the destruction of the youth of Ireland and Presbyterian persuasions arrayed on its side. At present the British Government continues to send teachers into regions in Ireland where the children can't understand a word they say, and where they, the teachers, can't understand a word their rupils say. But, as an Irishman would put it, there is some good in every system, no matter how bad it is, and, as it to prove the wisdom of this peculiarly Hibernian provers. erb, the regions in question are havens of rest for overworked, tired-out and poorly paid

rest for overworked, tired-out and poorly paid teachers.

It is now many years since the English first conceived the idea of destroying the Gaelie language in Ireland. How far they succeeded it is needless to say. But, in spite of all their efforts, the flery old Celtic tongue blazed out again and again on their flanks, in their front and in their rear. In district after district where the Norman French idiom had left nothing but a few sparks of its wit and wisdom, the Anglo-Saxon tongue became silent, and when

where the Norman French idiom had left nothing but a few sparks of its wit and wisdom, the Anglo-Saxon tongue became silent, and when it was heard again above the Gaelic it was broken or crippled for life by a brogue.

No political or military necessity can ever justify the destruction of an ancient tongue. Humanity has not so many beacous which throw back even a dim light upon the old paths of its long and mysterious journey that it can afford to put out even one. The efforts of the Irish patriots to restore the ancient language are worthy of all praise. Even as a curious experiment, they must be watched with interest by the scholars of the world.

And now, while those patriots are in the midst of a discussion in regard to the inscriptions to be put upon the proposed monuments to their dead heroes, permit me, in bold Yankee fashion, to toes them a suggestion across the water: In Gaelic by all means let the epitaphs be written, and if to English them seems bad form under the circumstances, let the translations be in Latin, or, better still, in the language of diplomacy, the idiom of the old and well-tried friends of the Celts.

All of which is respectfully submitted to the patriots, with abologies to the Viceroy, and the assurance of our very highest consideration.

New York, July 28.

NEW YORK, July 28.

STREET MUSIC.

The Son of Italy and His More or Less Tuneful Machine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. It was with great pleasure I read your recent editorial concerning street music—the music that delights so many and disturbs so few. What is noise to certain dyspeptic, parrow-minded individuals is music to the average healthy man, woman or child. The former would class as noise the song of birds, the merry voices of children at play, the chime of bells, the hum of ndustry, the peal of thunder and the roar of the waves.

It does not matter to these anti-music cranks that the street music gives so much enjoyment to the poor. It would not soften them to know dren hold pennies in their feverish little palms arxiously waiting to ray for the pleasures of having the street organs play under their windows. No, these facts would not affect the selfsh objections to music. Shakespeare scored this class when he wrote:

The man that hath no music in himself.

Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds. Nor is not moved with concord of sweet soul is fit for treasms, strategems, and spoist. The motions of his spirit are dult as night And his affections dark as Erebus: Let no such man be trusted.

Some people would barish all the hand organs because a few are out of tune. Apply this rule to other musical instruments, including the vocal organs, and we shall have no nusic left. Even the boarding-house piano would have to go.

left. Even the boarding-house piano would have to go.

It is claimed that the men and women who play the organs are foreigners. Will, what of it? They are inw-abiding, pay their debts and mind their own business, which is more than can be said of some "Know Nothings."

One fastidious witer comelains that the "organs inflict econ songs and reget meet troetities on the neighborhood." Many understand and enjoy these times better than they do classical music. Even our gallant soldiers were instired at San Juan Hill by the sold. "There all Be a Hot Time in the Old Town To-night." There may be some people and some practices that should be suppressed, but surely street music should be remitted to stay.

New York, July 28.

THE CLOUD IN ALASKA.

A Friendly Warning to the Administration by a Stanch Republican.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sir : As against the numerous influences favorable to the success of the Republican party in the coming campaign, I see at least one element of danger. It lies in the practical results of the modus virendi in the reported delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. If it be true that the temporary line has been

run twenty miles west of the longr-ecognized boundary, a great opportunity will have been afforded to the Democracy to exploit that weakness as an affront to the American people, and hundreds of thousands of rebuking votes will be cast at the election in November against the party responsible for it.

There is no more urgent duty, politically speaking, of the Administration, than to disavow the work of the commission, if such be the result of their labors. And the stanchest or rainy weather to one who is well along toward | tion, and the most effective champions of Republican principles, should make clear to the President and the Secretary of State the pressing nature of that duty.

GEORGE W. DITHRIDOR. NEW YORK, July 28.

The Isolation of Afghanistan. While China is in upheaval in its effort to rid itself

of foreign influence, the Amir of Afghanistan has succeeded in almost completely isolating himself and his country from his Indian neighbors. By the imposition of heavy duties and prohibitory regulations he has all but annihilated the trade with India by Dakka and the Khyber Pass. His last act has been to create a monopoly in postens or sheepskin coats, assafatida, almond; and pomegranates; he has altogether prohibited the export of horses and mules, and the import of Indian salt. In 1899-1900 only 88 horses reached Peshawur from Afghanistan, as against 266 in 1898; while in the matter of salt, the figures were 62 camel, mule and bullock loads against 2,885. The tax on sheep is now so high that the export of them to India fell from 16.137 to 6.132 in one year.

This policy of the Amir is strongly resented in India, but he pays no attention whatever to the representations that have been addressed to him, and since the beginning of the Boer war he has taken advantage of the situation it created to rid himself of nearly every one of the foreigners that were in his service. Of his relations with Russia very little appears to be known, but his great aim appears to be to avoid all intercourse with his eastern neighbors.

Critical Iliness.

From the chri tian Register. "I hear ; our husband is very sick, Aunt Dinah,"

Yes 'm. "Nothing serious, I hope. His condition is not critical" "Critical! I should say he wus! He ain" a